

SOUTHERN SENATORS WILL YIELD TO WILSON

President Insists That Child-Labor Bill Shall Come to Vote at This Session.

PART OF PARTY PLATFORM
Caucus Will Be Held Next Week to Determine Whether Measure Will Be Made Part of Program—Gathering Promises to Be Stormy.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, July 21.—Southern Senators who announced they would not permit the child-labor bill to come to a vote at this session of Congress are preparing to yield to President Wilson's demand for the redemption of this plank of the Democratic platform before adjournment.

Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, of the opposition, announced today that he would not object to consideration of the bill. He brought up the subject temporarily in the Senate by calling attention to the statement made by Minority Leader Gallinger yesterday that he favored the bill and wanted to vote upon it. Senator Hardwick declared that this was purely a political move. He quoted from Senator Gallinger's last February to show that he then was opposed to it. Mr. Gallinger said he then doubted the measure's constitutionality, and did not now know whether it was constitutional, but added that he favored the law, and was willing that the courts should pass upon it.

The steering committee has not fixed the date for the caucus on the bill, but it will be held next week, and promises to be stormy. The Senators who have led the fight against the measure are Hardwick, Overman, Simmons, Smith, of South Carolina, Tillman and Fletcher. They probably will fight it in the caucus, but are expected to yield to the judgment of the majority, which is for the legislation. The opponents of the bill have told the President it was said today that they cannot sustain themselves before their constituents if they vote for the bill.

Democratic leaders who have canvassed the Senate are convinced the President's influence assures a vote on the bill before adjournment. Whether or not the caucus adopts the measure as a part of the program, the Democrats will face a vote. Senator Kenyon, at the conclusion of the army bill, will move to take up the child-labor bill. Senator Borah asked unanimous consent today to fix a time after the passage of the naval appropriations bill for voting on the child-labor bill, but Senator Swanson, in charge of the naval bill, objected.

ONLY EIGHT VOTES AGAINST NAVAL BILL

(Continued from First Page)

of the two building programs shows the following from the House and Senate must work out their compromise.

	House, Senate	3 Years, 1 Year.
Battleships	6	10
Scout cruisers	5	6
Destroyers	4	10
Fleet submarines	10	20
Coast submarines	50	50
Submarine fleet	0	1
Fuel ships	1	3
Ammunition ships	1	2
Hospital ships	1	1
Repair ships	0	1
Transport ships	0	1
Destroyer tenders	2	3
Submarine tenders	0	1
Gunboats	0	2
Totals	72	157

*Two fleet submarines previously authorized to be completed at once.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS COVERED IN MEASURE

Miscellaneous appropriations carried in the bill include \$11,000,000 for government armor-plate plant; \$19,485,500 for ammunition for ships to be built in the next two years; \$3,200,000 for batteries for merchant auxiliaries (\$165,000 available at once); \$3,500,000 for aviation; \$1,500,000 for naval experimental and research laboratory; \$1,411,000 for government projectile plants; \$270,000 for arming and equipping the naval militia; \$10,335,915 for maintenance and enlargement of public stations, navy-yards and docks; \$50,225,012 for pay of the navy.

Other important features of the navy bill would provide for:

Increasing the personnel from 54,000 to 74,500 and of the Marine Corps from 9,000 to 14,500;

Authorizing the President, in time of national emergency, to increase the enlisted strength of the navy to \$7,000 and the Marine Corps to 17,000 men;

Enlargement of navy-yards, with equipment for construction of capital ships and extension of government dry docks for accommodation of largest battleships;

Reorganization of the naval militia on a similar basis with the reorganized National Guard;

Organization of naval reserve force and Marine Corps reserve;

Co-operation of the Coast Guard Service with the navy in time of war;

Two new cutters for Coast Guard;

Twenty per cent bonus to contractors for construction of war craft within contract time limits; and

Increases of aviation stations and addition to facilities for work of this service.

The bill passed the House on June 2, and was reported to the Senate by the Naval Affairs Committee on June 30, after conferences had been held with President Wilson.

President Wilson's demand for the redemption of this plank of the Democratic platform before adjournment.

Several speakers asserted that Sulzer's nomination would mean the election of a Prohibition President and abolition of intoxicating liquors in this country. Sulzer forces made numerous efforts to evoke a popular demonstration, but each time were howled down by the Hanly adherents.

NEW YORK CASTS MOST OF STRENGTH FOR HANLY

Leads Russian Troops in France to Victory



General Lohvitsky, commander of the Russian forces in France, who led his troops to victory in the Champagne fight. On the Champagne sector a surprise attack delivered by the Russians broke up a trench held by the German troops which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The sixth contingent of Russian troops arrived at Brest, France. The number of men in the first five contingents has not been given out officially, but it is believed to be about 25,000. These troops are now at the front.

HANLY IS NOMINATED BY PROHIBITIONISTS

Former Governor of Indiana Named as Candidate for President on First Ballot—Dr. Ira D. Landrith Picked as His Running Mate.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 21.—The Prohibition National Convention, which has been in session here since Wednesday, adjourned today at 3:30 P. M. today, after nominating J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, as candidate for President of the United States, and Dr. Ira D. Landrith, of Nashville, candidate for Vice-President. Dr. Landrith's nomination was made unanimous after the other vice-presidential candidates had withdrawn.

Mr. Hanly's nomination came on the first ballot, and followed a number of hurried conferences between advocates of the candidacy of William Sulzer, former Governor of New York, and several brief demonstrations in the latter's behalf, which, however, were offset by the outburst of enthusiasm that followed every mention of Mr. Hanly's name.

Mr. Hanly received 449 votes, as against 181 for Mr. Sulzer. Finley C. Henderson, of Cumberland, Md. received 51 votes; James Gilbert Mason, of New Jersey, 10; W. P. Ferguson, of Pennsylvania, 4; Sumner W. Haynes, of Indiana, 2; and Henry Ford, of Detroit, 1. A motion to make Mr. Hanly's nomination unanimous was defeated when objections were offered by Eugene W. Chaffin, of Arizona, and a score of other delegates.

After the nomination of Dr. Landrith, the assembly arose, sang the "Doxology," and ended a six-hour session, marking the close of the three-day convention.

PARTY PLATFORM

IS ADOPTED EARLY

The party platform, with but one change in the draft presented by the resolutions committee—the insertion of a plank declaring in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall—was adopted early in the day's session.

The delegates were in a cheerful mood when the time for nominating speeches drew near, and as Sumner W. Haynes, of Indiana, concluded his speech nominating Mr. Hanly, after announcing his own withdrawal from the race, the Indiana delegation marched to the platform, shouting and singing. Other State delegations followed, and a procession soon extended half-way around the hall.

Hats, coats and banners were hurled in the air during the twelve-minute demonstration.

Chairman Robert Patton, of Springfield, then recognized Eugene Chaffin, who nominated Mr. Sulzer. A four-minute demonstration followed.

Several speakers asserted that Sulzer's nomination would mean the election of a Prohibition President and abolition of intoxicating liquors in this country. Sulzer forces made numerous efforts to evoke a popular demonstration, but each time were howled down by the Hanly adherents.

Mr. Sulzer, who had remained at his hotel, later characterized the convention's action as a "stunning roller victory," but added: "As I was not a candidate for the nomination, I am not disappointed that it has gone to Mr. Hanly." The candidacy of Mr. Henderson was reported to have gained considerable eleventh-hour strength.

NEW YORK CASTS MOST OF STRENGTH FOR HANLY

The turning point in the proceedings, in the opinion of Sulzer leaders, came during the nominating speeches, when the New York delegation announced that it was ready to "stand as a unit behind the convention's nominee."

Francis E. Baldwin, of the New York delegation, arose and seconded the nomination of Mr. Hanly. The delegation cast thirty-seven votes for Hanly and thirteen for Sulzer.

After the roll call a number of States changed their votes, and in most cases increased Hanly's total.

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KEISTER CASE MYSTERY APPARENTLY DEEPENING

Fact That Building Was Fired in Two Places Seemingly Established by Investigations.

NORFOLK, VA., July 21.—The mystery surrounding the death of Mrs. Estelle Osborne Keister, whose charred body was found in the fire-swept attic of her home yesterday morning, and the attempted suicide of her husband, Z. E. Keister, a real estate dealer, was deepened today by the investigations conducted by the Police Department and coroner.

The fact that the building was fired in two places, in the attic and on the first floor, seemingly was established today by the investigations. The theory of Keister's friends is that the oil-soaked piece of carpet found near the body of his wife was the result of leaking oil stoves, it was explained.

The two stoves in the attic were found to be some distance from the place where the piece of carpet was discovered. A stick of kindling wood, believed to be bloodstained and matted with hair, has been submitted to an expert chemist for analysis.

Keister's relatives explain the presence of a small pile of split wood in the attic by declaring it was stowed there for use in open grates. The fact that the bedroom doors were found locked on the second floor is explained by the declaration that they are equipped with spring locks.

Major Kiser, chief of police; Coroner Knight and Commonwealth's Attorney Shreve, tonight declined to discuss the tragedy.

Attending surgeons at the hospital tonight said that Mr. Keister's condition was unchanged. Coroner Knight, who saw the man, said there was a bare chance that he might recover.

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TWO DEAD, SIX INJURED, IN RAILROAD COLLISION

Work Train Struck by Eastbound Freight on Siding at Belping.

TRAFFIC BLOCKED FOR HOURS

Engineer and Fireman Jump—Accident Thought to Have Been Due to Misunderstanding of Orders Several Cars Demolished.

ROANOKE, VA., July 21.—Two persons were killed and six injured early this morning in a collision at Belping, on the Norfolk and Western Railway, fifty miles west of Roanoke, between a work train and a freight.

The dead: Frank Graham and Commodore Graham, brothers, of Montgomery, Va., laborers on work train.

The injured: T. O. Gardener, Lafayette, N. C., conductor on freight.

W. T. Lucas, Roanoke, brakeman.

George Wheaton, colored, Roanoke, brakeman.

S. L. Mayo, Roanoke, engineer.

J. B. Austin, Roanoke, fireman.

Robert Langhorne, colored, Roanoke, brakeman.

CONDUCTOR OF FREIGHT IS BADLY INJURED

The work train was engaged in repairing damage to double track caused by the flood of Sunday in New River. While standing on a siding at Belping, the train was struck by an eastbound freight. Engineer Mayo and Fireman Austin, seeing that a collision was unavoidable, jumped from their engine and were painfully, but not seriously, hurt. Conductor Gardener, of the freight, was badly injured. He was brought to a hospital here. Injuries of the others were slight.

The cause of the accident is not known definitely. It is thought to have been due to a misunderstanding of orders. Traffic was blocked for several hours. The locomotive of the freight train was damaged, and several cars were demolished.

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